

1892. 1892
Spring Millinery.
Mrs. S. I. Griffin,
 Under the Messenger Opera House,
 Is now displaying attractive novelties
 —IN—
Spring Millinery,
 Notions, Flowers and Fancy Goods,
 All the latest patterns in Ribbons, and the
 Latest Novelties in Styles of Hats
 and trimmings and a com-
 plete line of Notions.

The Ladies are invited and a
 Cordial Welcome and prompt
 Attention is assured them;
 April 1-11.

Goldsboro
ION WORKS

P. R. KING & SON
 Proprietors,

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

Machinery & Machinery Supplies

Repairing A Specialty.

Plans, estimates and prices

Furnished on Application.

We guarantee satisfaction

in every instance.

P. R. KING & SON.
 Successor to O. R. Rand, Jr.

**'TO BUY A THING RIGHT,
 BUY WHERE 'T'S MADE.'**



D. W. HURTT,
Merchant Tailor!
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
GOLDSBORO MARKETS.

Corrected Daily by E. M. Privott
 Wholesale Provision and Grain
 Retailer.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Butter..... | 17 @ 75 |
| Eggs..... | 11 12 |
| Side..... | 9 @ 10 |
| Shoulders..... | 8 @ 9 |
| Lard..... | 9 @ 10 |
| Fodder..... | 90 @ 1 00 |
| Corn..... | 60 @ 65 |
| Wheat..... | 60 @ 65 |
| Peanuts..... | 40 @ 1 00 |
| Peas..... | 45 @ 70 |
| Beans..... | 15 @ 11 |
| Chickens..... | 15 @ 20 |
| Hens W.A.S..... | 20 @ 22 |
| Hides..... | 5 @ 6 |

S. h. HAWES & CO.,
 —DEALERS IN—

COAL.
RICHMOND, Va.
 May 17, 1892.

J. W. LAMB.

Fine Livery in single or double teams.

Gentlemen and Ladies' saddle horses.
 Prompt service and satisfaction assured.
 Fine Hand-made Harness
 A Specialty.
 Dealer in Buggies, Wagons, Whi Har-
 nesses, Saddles, Et
 Give me a call
 Main street, above Walnut,
 March 19 11.
 Goldsboro, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the
 estate of Jno. W. Isler deceased, all
 persons holding claims against said estate
 are notified to present them for payment
 by the 19th day of July, 1892, or this no-
 tice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
 All persons indebted to said estate
 will be required to make immediate settle-
 ment. July 19, 1892.
SHADEL WOOTEN,
 Administrator.

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEvised.
THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK
 The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.
 Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.
 If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ANCHER, M. D.,
 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTIN, D. D.,
 New York City.
 Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDES, M. D.,
 "The Winthrop," 135th Street and 7th Ave.,
 New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

Furniture.

OUR display of all kinds of FURNITURE is the grandest ever shown

in Eastern Carolina. We buy in car load lots and sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

When you buy of us you can rest assured that the same could not be bought cheaper.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.
 Come to see us. We will convince you that you can save money by buying of us.
 Very Respectfully,

ROYALL & BORDEN,
West Centre Street
Goldsboro, N. C.
 Branch house in Fayetteville.

Money Saved.
 —BY TRADING AT THE—
NEW YORK BARGAIN STORE

We call especial attention to our line of shoes;—

For \$1 we will give you a good shoe for ladies, in lace or button, and warrant every pair. Children's shoes from 25 cents a pair up. Old ladies shoes from \$1 to \$1.25, regular prices from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Call and examine our ladies' spring heel shoes, sizes from 2 to 6. If you want solid comfort

BLANCHARDS & MORROWS
 Shoes for ladies are hard to beat. Crocssettes shoes for gents from \$2.50 to \$5, goods worth from \$3 to \$6 per pair. If you want a good stylish shoe cheap buy Crocssettes and you will have no others. We would be glad to have you examine our stock of

BEAUTIFUL NECKWEAR!

As we are constantly receiving goods in that line. IN DRY GOODS, we always offer special inducements and will be very glad to have you call. Clarks Spool Cotton at wholesale or retail. By the retail six spools for 25 cents, regular discount to the trade. Again we ask you to bear in mind that I can and will save you money on shoes.

VERY TRULY,
J. F. SOUTHERLAND.

\$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by M. E. Robinson & Bro. Goldsboro, N. C.

WHY THE AMERICAN RAMBLER
 is the BEST WHEEL ON THE MARKET this year. the combination of the celebrated G. & J. Pneumatic Tire and Spring Frame makes riding on it a luxury.
TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.
 Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY
WHEEL CO.,
 Washington, D. C.

The Weekly Argus.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., JULY 21 1892.

LOVE'S PERFECT HEART.

I planned a life for me to live,
 By husband's love made sweet,
 A home I planned, in every room
 Went little children's feet.

The love I took for all my life,
 With sorrow made me smart,
 Ne'er came unto my loving arms,
 The children of my heart.

God planned a life for me to live,
 From selfish hopes bereft,
 Set work and duty, angels strong,
 To guard me right and left.

And duty's road He made more sweet,
 Than earthly love could be,
 Instead of husband's, children's love,
 His will He gave to me.

And in this life God planned for me,
 From grief I dwell apart,
 For in His blessed, holy will,
 I've found love's perfect heart.

THE ANSWER PLAIN AND SIMPLE

Some one in Tarboro, N. C., has been writing to that able expounder of political and commercial views the *New York Journal of Commerce*, in regard to some of the "trumped up" charges against President Cleveland. We copy the letter in question and the *Journal's* reply as follows:—

TARBORO, N. C., July 7, 1892.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Alliance men have been prejudiced against Cleveland by the charges of the reform press that he is under domination of Wall street, referring particularly to the course of his administration in the purchase of government bonds and the depositing of money with certain banks of New York to avert panics or severe contraction of the currency. Will you please review this feature of his administration and say whether or not the above charge is just? D. G.

Reply.—Before the end of President Cleveland's term of office there was a large and increasing surplus in the treasury for which the government had no need. This money might have been looked up and hoarded, it might have been wasted in extravagant appropriations, used in the purchase of bonds or deposited in banks for the use of the people. The first and second of these plans did not commend themselves to the President, and he used some of the money in the payment and purchase of bonds, and some of it he placed on deposit in national banks. It is incumbent upon those who object to these methods to point out some better or more equitable disposition that might have been made of the surplus. It is no answer to say that it never should have been collected, because Mr. Cleveland was not responsible for this, and he himself urged that the collection of a larger revenue than the government needed should be stopped. During the last campaign the Democratic President and Secretary of the Treasury were criticised very sharply by some Republican speakers for keeping public money on deposit in national banks, but the Republicans had made the same disposition of public funds before and have done it since. The deposits are made under authority of section 45 of the National Currency act of June 3, 1864, as follows: "All associations under this act, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and they may also be employed as financial agents of the government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public moneys and financial agents of the government, as may be required of them." The Secretary is further authorized and required to demand of the banks sufficient security for the safe keeping of the money, "by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise." From the passage of this act until 1835, all Presidents and Treasury Secretaries were Republican; there were government deposits in the national banks all the time, the amount sometimes reaching three or four times that on deposit during Cleveland's administration. In this connection the following extract from the first annual report of the Treasurer of the United States under President Harrison's administration is worth reprinting: "The amount of public moneys held by the depository banks ran down during the year from \$58,712,511 to \$47,359,714, the result mainly of the voluntary acts of the banks in surrendering the deposits and withdrawing their bonds." This extract shows that the Republican administration, with ample power to remove the deposits entirely, had failed to do so; that such reduction as was made arose mainly from the voluntary ac-

tion of the banks themselves, and that the banks are not so anxious to keep these deposits as they are often supposed to be. As to the purchase of bonds, it is sufficient to say that this was done as being one of the readiest means of putting the surplus into circulation again, and that the succeeding administration pursued the same policy. The fact is that there is no perfectly satisfactory way of dealing with a large surplus. President Cleveland in his messages frequently deplored the fact that he was compelled either to buy bonds not yet due, to make deposits in national banks, or to keep the surplus lying idle in the treasury, and he urged Congress to make such changes in the taxing laws that no surplus should be accumulated in the future.

CLEVELAND'S SOBER COUNSELS.

When the fearful strike and violence occurred on the Missouri Pacific Railroad some years ago, President Cleveland, in a message to Congress, made the following wise suggestions for the consideration of our national legislators:

I am satisfied that something may be done under Federal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and the employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country, and in my opinion the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties. But I suggest that, instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims and after each dispute shall arise, there shall be created a Commission of Labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the government, charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital.

A commission thus organized would have the advantage of being an able body, and its members as they gained experience would constantly improve in their ability to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which might be submitted to them. The establishment by Federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor and its right to be represented in the departments of the government. So far as its conciliatory offices shall have relation to disturbances which interfere with transit and commerce between the States, its existence would be justified under the provisions of the Constitution which give to Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." And in the frequent disputes between the laboring men and their employers, of less extent and the consequences of which are confined within the State limits and threaten domestic violence, the intervention of such a commission might be tendered upon the application of the Legislature or Executive of a State, under the constitutional provision which requires the General Government to "protect" each of the States "against domestic violence."

If such a commission were fairly organized the risk of a loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would constrain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decision. There would also be good reason to hope that the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding. If the usefulness of such a commission is doubted because it might lack power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished by the railroad commissions which have been organized in many of the States, which, having a little more than advisory power, have exerted a most satisfactory influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests.

Had Congress responded to President Cleveland's sober counsels and authorized a Commission of Labor, there is little doubt that most, if not all, of the serious labor troubles of the last six years would have been averted; and the now constantly recurring violent disputes between employers and employed make a loud call upon the General Government to provide a Commission in which both labor and capital could reasonably confide.

With a conspicuously able and just National Labor Commission to proffer its offices in serious labor disputes, the fearful blunders which so often precipitate bloodshed would be prevented. Such a Commission would have no absolute authority to enforce its judgment, but it would

have the power, often greater than the law itself, to command the mutual confidence of the disputing parties, and thus bring them together amicably before the white-hot of revolutionary passion is reached. Mr. Cleveland's sober counsel when President will be studied with special interest now in view of the general labor unrest throughout the country.

Stevenson on Labor Troubles.

Gen. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a large employer of labor in coal mines.

On Monday night a delegation of 300 of the miners, irrespective of party, called upon Gen. Stevenson at his home to congratulate him upon his nomination and to thank him for the unfailing justice and kindness of his dealings with them for many years past.

In his reply Gen. Stevenson said: "The most kindly and cordial feelings should ever exist between the employer and employed. All disagreements should be settled either by conference or by arbitration. It has been my firm conviction for years that organization looking solely to the betterment of the protection of their rights is a necessity to the wage earners."

Gen. Stevenson has no need of and would never justify as "humane and proper" hot water pipes, barbed wire barricades, electrical discharges and Pinkerton thugs to protect his mines against his own workmen.

His suggestion of "conference or arbitration" is exactly in the line of the World's suggestion to the contestants at Homestead. It is a Democratic and therefore a just way of settling labor troubles.—*N. Y. World.*

By desiring what is perfectly good, even when we don't quite know what it is, and cannot do what we would, we are a part of the divine power against evil—widening the skirts of light and making the struggle with darkness narrower.—*George Eliot.*

And who can tell what sacred links of thought
 Bind heart to heart? Unspoken things are heard,
 As if within our deepest selves was brought
 The soul perhaps of some unuttered word.

But, though a veil of shadow hangs between
 That hidden life and what we see and hear,
 Let us reverse the power of the Unseen,
 And know a world of mystery is near.
 —*Adelaide Procter.*

Notice of Incorporation.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
 WAYNE COUNTY.

To all Whom it May Concern, Greeting:—
 Take notice that articles of agreement were filed in this office between William H. Bosely, Charles H. Tighman, A. H. Taylor, Geo. L. Barton and S. S. Hardison, on the 18th day of June, 1892, wherein said parties proposed to be incorporated under name of "The North State Lumber Company," for the purpose, among other things, of buying and selling all kinds of timber, both standing and reversed, erecting all kinds of machinery for cutting, converting and transporting and selling said timber and lumber; for mining, for all kinds of minerals and working up the same; for building all needed roads and ways for transporting the property of the company and everything as a necessary incident thereto, including buying and owning all needed real estate, all of which is fully set out in said articles on file in this office.

The principal place of business to be for the present, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, with privilege of increasing the same to an amount not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. The time for which they are incorporated is Thirty years.

Whereupon letters of incorporation were issued.
 At office in Wayne county, N. C.,
 C. F. HERRING,
 Clerk of Superior Court of Wayne Co.
 June 15, 1892.

FOR

BAGGING AND TIES, MEAT

MEAL SUGAR, COFFEE.

Matches, Starch, Soap, Etc.

—GO TO—

BROWN, LATHAM & CO.

NEAR POST OFFICE.

Oct. 1.

Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of James Tabron, all persons holding claims against said estate are notified to present the same to the undersigned without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.
 This April 2, 1892
G. T. WASSOM, Adm.

Professional Card.

A. G. PERSON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

FREMONT, N. C.

Office Day, Tuesday Morning